

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' ILLNESS POSTPONES THE DEBATE ON HIS RESOLUTION.

Representative Brady's flight—Congressman Glover's resolutions to remedy the defects in the English extradition treaty—Death of Senator Miller of California—Carl Schurz and the President's Missouri appointments—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Senator Edmunds has a bad cold and is too hoarse to speak to-day. He will ask to have the consideration by the Senate of the Judiciary Committee resolution postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Glover's Resolution.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Congressman Glover will introduce in the House, probably this afternoon, the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The existing treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the extradition of criminals specifies as extraditable offenses only murder, assault with intent to murder, piracy, arson, robbery and forgery; and

Whereas, Neither burglary, larceny, kidnapping, the making and uttering of counterfeit money, bonds and bank notes, embezzlement of public money or private funds, nor any of the like commercial crimes are included; and

Whereas, Certain of the last named crimes have become more than usually prevalent of late, and the services to the numerous instances have been sought and found in the extradition of criminals from the United States to Great Britain, to the detriment of the public morals and the justice of the United States; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee of Foreign Affairs be instructed to prepare and report as early a date as may be, what remedy, if any may be applied for the correction of these evils.

The Indian Territory Court.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—C. P. Ellerbe, Attorney for the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, this morning received a letter from Dwight Tredway, informing him that the St. Louis delegation had not been able to start. He telegraphed Mr. Tredway that the St. Louis business men were expected this week and that their presence would be necessary if they desired to get their Indian Territory measure through.

Congressman Glover has received from business men letters giving instances of inability to collect judgments in the territory. The Judiciary Committee will report a substitute bill which will, it is thought, pass the House. They reflect that Kansas and Texas so as to include portions of the Indian Territory. It is necessary that this measure pass the House, but it will require a strong push to take it through the Senate.

The Senate is in favor of establishing an independent court in the Territory, and this proposition has been fought by the Arkansas and Texas members in the House.

A Republican Opinion.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—"Whatever the merits of this controversy between the Senate and the President, I think the President would have done a wise thing if he had given up the papers," said one of the Republican Senators the other day. As this gentleman is among those who do not wholly agree with Mr. Edmunds in the fight he is making, his opinion is very little prejudicial.

Mr. Edmunds has instructed Mr. Carlisle to send in the papers that were wanted. Mr. Edmunds would have preferred that the President had broken his promise. He has removed, causing the President to wonder what of it? Nine-tenths of the people who take any interest in this controversy, say: "Show us a Republican President who did not do the same thing." The Senator said further, that the present controversy was, in his opinion, of very little moment, as very few people took any interest in it and it was a waste of good time in the Senate.

Back on the Message.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—"As I understand it," said Senator Beck Saturday evening, "the President's reason for sending the message to the Senate was this: The different members of his cabinet had requested him to make requests from the Senate for information, each framed in a different way, that the whole of the cabinet's time was taken up in framing answers to them, to the obstruction of public business. The President at last came to the conclusion that he would put a stop to it all."

The Senator said that a message was to be sent to the Senate, notwithstanding the views expressed by the Senator to the contrary. The Post-Dispatch a week ago were very similar to those expressed by the Senator in his message. Senator Beck said he thought the message a very strong document.

Brady's Flight.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Secretary Whitney will send to the House this afternoon the answer of Commr. Truxton in charge of the Norfolk Navy Yard to the charges of Representative Brady. The Commr. does not deny that Union soldiers have been ordered and Union inscriptions effaced. He then goes on to quote a letter written by Brady in 1877, and wants to know if this can be the same Brady who is now so zealous of the welfare of the Union soldiers. In his letter, written to an individual in Norfolk, Brady wrote that he was a Democrat, and that he was working the Union soldiers off their positions as fast as he could, but he is a little up and, and if he succeeds, the boys will have to take up something. The reading of the letter is expected to create something of a sensation in the House.

Misconduct at the White House.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Congressmen Hale, Burnes, Dockery and Dawson, accompanied by Attorney General Boone, State Treasurer Selbert, H. M. Polard of St. Louis, and H. P. Munro of Philadelphia, called on the President this morning.

H. H. Warren and James Edwards are at Willard's. They are supposed to be here in business connected with the new gas syndicate.

It is understood that Silliman Hutchins claims that he did not ask Senator Hanson for an appointment as private secretary, but that he received a ticket of admission to the Senate floor without knowing from where it came.

Schurz and Cleveland.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—A prominent Western Republican, who has been in New York recently, and is now in Washington, says that since his arrival here he has heard that Carl Schurz is very much dissatisfied with President Cleveland's course of late, and proposes to open out on his own before long. Mr. Schurz complains that the President has violated his promise that he would remove no one except for cause. Exactly when or in what manner Mr. Schurz intends to make his attack upon the President this gentleman does not say, but he understands that it may be expected before long.

Gen. Sturges.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Col. Samuel Sturges, well known in St. Louis, is making a strong effort to obtain the promotion to the position of Major-General, which will be vacant by the retirement of Gen. Pope, on March 16. As Gen. Sturges is himself to retire June 11, however, it is hardly probable that he will receive the promotion, although he has strong backing.

Personal Mention.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Congressman Wade will reach St. Louis Monday morning and proceed immediately to his home in Springfield.

Gen. Shields of St. Louis was admitted to the Supreme Court for this afternoon on motion of Hon. John M. Glover.

James Edwards says he is not here on gas business.

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PUBLISHED BY
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

JOSEPH FULTON, President.

(Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.)

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

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Three months..... 2 25
One month..... 85
One month (delivered by carrier)..... 65
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THE WEEKLY.

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POST-DISPATCH,
515 and 517 Market street.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Rooms.....201
Business Office.....253

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1886.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIA (Broadway, near Walnut)—Shadows of a Great City.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE (Market, between Broadway and Sixth)—As the Power.
FORD'S (Ninth and Olive)—Alta Norman English Opera Co.
THEATRE (Sixth and Walnut)—The Arabian Traveler.
STANDARD—(Seventh and Walnut)—Alice Harmon.
PALACE THEATRE (Sixth, near Franklin avenue)—12 p. m. to 10 p. m.

THE threat of the Great Powers to blockade Greece with their combined fleets in the interest of peace shows that they are not intimidated with the historical episodes of Thermopylae and Salamis. The United States ought to contribute the Dolphin and a steam tug to this glorious international scheme.

THE Democrats of the District of Columbia are protesting vigorously against the confirmation of a non-resident Recorder of Deeds for the District. If the opposition is conducted solely on this ground, without reference to the color of the appointee, it is probable that the nomination will be rejected by the Senate.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue says the increase of receipts in his department for this year over last year will be about \$8,000,000. This is a good sign of a solid revival of business. It is a non-partisan boom, but it is damaging to the reputation of a large number of political professors of evil, with Mr. BLAINE at their head.

THE summary expulsion of foreigners from various countries in Europe indicates universal uneasiness and mistrust. The sleepless jealousy of the Great Powers has reached an acute stage, and serves to steadily pile up war expenditures and increase the burden of taxation. The state of affairs in Europe must lead to a general war or a universal revolt of the people against a military system which imposes such grievous burdens.

THE New York Daily Graphic challenges the admiration of the world of culture by a full-page cartoon representing "Rob Roy Cleveland" defying the Senate and declaring himself much confused of lines the famous quotation: "This rock shall fly from my base as soon as I." Inasmuch as Rob Roy is a gentleman whose pursuits created an estrangement between himself and the Sheriff of the period, there is a special impropriety in masquerading Mr. CLEVELAND under his name, and the New York schoolmaster must be very much abroad if every schoolboy does not carry around with him an ineffaceable memory of the combat between Fitz James and Roderick Dhu.

ALTHOUGH there is a general impression that the country is about to face a strike as vast in its dimensions as the great railroad strike of 1877, it is impossible to say with certainty how accurate this impression is. Some effort should be made to adjust the differences between the railroad companies and their men on a basis of fairness and equity, but the railroad officials refuse to say what they are doing, if anything, and their representatives of the strikers are equally reticent as to their arrangements and intentions. The developments of the strike as they occur will be found faithfully reported in our news columns, and meanwhile we express the earnest hope that the spirit of conciliation may make itself felt and that some method of arbitration may restore the harmonious relations between the workmen and the companies.

MR. MILLARD of New York, in addressing the House in Committee of the Whole, said that he wanted some legislation that would make the silver dollar worth 100 cents. This might be secured by passing a law compelling all merchants, lawyers, doctors, theaters, tailors—in fact people engaged in all kind of business—to accept the silver dollar as the equivalent of 100 cents whenever tendered. The present state of affairs is bound to be very embarrassing to a sensitive and honest man like Mr. MILLARD. He conscientiously believes that the silver dollar is worth 80 cents; and hence, of course, it would be neither honest nor consistent for him to tender such a spurious coin as the equivalent of 100 cents in paying a debt or making a purchase. The logic of financial theorizing is sometimes an ugly and clumsy thing when transferred from the domain of casuistry to the crucial test of practical

application. The difficulty which Mr. MILLARD doubtless experiences in smoothing the strained relations between his financial theory and his financial practice offers an eloquent plea for public sympathy.

DIVIDING PROFITS.

From the flour mills at Minneapolis to the granite quarries on New England's rock-bound coast we hear of sporadic experiments with systems for dividing profits between labor and capital, and thus preventing strikes. The system adopted by the New England Granite Company, which employs 500 laborers in its quarries at Westerly, R. I., sets aside one-third of the receipts for contingent losses, such as bad debts, etc., and divides the other two-thirds among stockholders and laborers on the basis of the capital invested, and the annual pay roll. The latter being \$150,000 per annum, and the capital stock being \$100,000, three-fifths of the dividend fund will belong to the laborers and two-fifths to the stockholders. The books are to be open to an expert accountant, agreed upon by both parties, to see that they are accurately kept and that the salary list includes only fair payments for services actually rendered. The superintendent figures out that this system will yield in a fair average season a contingent fund of \$3,300, a dividend fund of \$6,600 for the stockholders and a dividend fund of \$10,000 a year to the laborers, which means about \$38 of Christmas money for each employee earning \$1.85 a day. If the losses are not covered by the contingent fund the stockholders must stand it, and if it exceeds the losses the stockholders get the surplus. No laborer is to lose his dividend unless discharged for misconduct, and all disputes on that score and in regard to wages and operating expenses are to be arbitrated. The theory of the scheme is that the interest of the workmen will enable the company to conduct its business much more economically. Of course, the success of the experiment, even under the fairest and best management, must depend largely on the success and prospects of the business, and the full effect on the employees cannot be felt until they have begun to pocket the dividends. As our attempt to solve the great labor problem this experiment seems based on fair principles and to be at least worthy of success.

TAX REFORM.

A thorough reform of our system of taxation should be the dominant issue in the election of members of the next Legislature of Missouri. Through indifference, cowardice or want of capacity, our State Board of Equalization has utterly failed to equalize the valuation of property among the different counties for taxation. With such equalization our system will be but little less awkward, unequal and unscientific than the methods of Turkey or Egypt. Without any attempt at all at equalization, it works in practice directly against the fundamental provisions of the Constitution and the laws under which it was instituted, and has become a hump-backed and lopsided caricature of fair and equal taxation. Other States are resorting to other methods of raising revenue, and others again have appointed revenue commissions to devise new State revenue systems, and in every case the tendency is towards an excise system adjusted upon the earnings of quasi public corporations and upon the consumption of intoxicating beverages. The experience of our Federal government, in raising immense sums by a process which distributes the burden so inequally that no class or interest seems to be consciously affected by it, affords a field for study that is full of suggestion to State economists. We believe that it is possible for each State government to support itself by a tax system far more equal in its operations than our present one, and at the same time leave the direct taxation of real estate and personal property to the municipalities, the counties and towns, for municipal purposes only. If we are to adhere to the old system, the Legislature should at least provide for an effective and just equalization.

FABRY DOWNS.

The expulsion of Parson DOWNS from the ministry has increased his drawing power among the Boston people. This is doubtless chiefly due to the public love of sensationalism, but some of it may be justly ascribed to the eccentric Bostonian "out." In the Eastern cities, and among the oldest communities, the natural curiosity that is awakened by notorious criminals and moral transgressors too often runs into sympathetic admiration and adoring wonder. It is in these communities that hideous murderers under sentence of death are loaded with bouquets and dainties by elegant and fashionable ladies. It is not because the ladies think it a fine thing to kill people, though their action might warrant such a conclusion, but because they are the victims of a diseased sentimentalism and a maudlin sympathy. In the West the criminal and moral offenders are valued at their real worth. MAXWELL is a supposed murderer of extraordinary notoriety, and when he was caught and put in the St. Louis Jail the most notable tokens of kindly sympathy which he received were from a notorious woman of the town, besides a Bible sent by some one who felt concerned in the welfare of his soul.

VAN WYCK'S FARMER FRIENDS.

From the Chicago Herald we learn that Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska is one of the few Western Senators who represent the people as distinguished from the railroad, land, silver, cattle and lumber rings. He has been an outspoken opponent of all jobbery, and his efforts as a legislator have in most instances been directed to the relief of the people from oppressive taxation, wasteful expenditure of public money, and corrupt combinations. As his term is soon to expire the corporate interests of Nebraska are sharpening a very large knife to be used on him, and no exertion or expense will be spared to bring about his defeat. Since this much is certain, it is gratifying to observe that the farmers of his State are organizing in Van Wyck's defense. If the farmers of Nebraska will exhibit a tithe of the interest in the approaching contest that Van Wyck's opponents will display, they will have no trouble in re-selecting him and in preventing the selection of an active agent of monopoly.

METROPOLITAN PRESS.

What the Editors of the New York Journals Are Saying this Morning.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The WORLD says today: "But Mr. Huntington and his associates find the roads they have so long had the care of in such a condition as they represent them to be how is the Government to be assured that their future honesty will result in the payment of the obligations? Consider the circumstances there is a coolness on their part in telling the Government that it would mean that at the peril of losing its money which is not often equalled."

THE SUN says: "President Cleveland has been told that the future honesty of his put pose, but compliments from Massachusetts have been given to him since the time of the Democratic party is parted in thought and

is probable that the Parson will provide for himself in this way.

It is reported that Minister Cox is trying to familiarize himself with the Turkish language by turning the following exercise from English into Turkish every day:

1. Have you the pretty new joke?
2. No, I have not the pretty new joke; I have the old milder joke that was found in the mouth of an Egyptian mummy.
3. Have you taken the Turkish bath?
4. No, I borrowed it, but I gave it back to the Turk because he thought I had stolen it.
5. Did you get the six white mice?
6. I did not get them, but I obtained the six beautiful white chargers, which I changed to expense account. I'm no slouch of a charger myself.
7. When is the best time to view the sunset?
8. The time to view the sunset is about midnight when the moon is shining bright and beaming.
9. Have you the green grocer's tea?
10. No, but I have the green Sultan's ear.
11. Did you see the status quo ante?
12. No, I have not, my ambrosial locks with it one fine morning.
13. What would be the result of a war?
14. It would produce a rise in torpedoes.
15. What do you think of the growth of Turkey?
16. I think it is growing like a wood pile on a cold night.

It is always spring with CAVALAZZI.

GENTLE spring prudently wears a sealskin saque.

CORKSCREW styles are very popular in political circles.

The Columbus celebration for 1882 ought to be raffled off.

The railroad strike does not include the candy boys or sleeping-car porters.

MANHOOD continues to make satisfactory progress in mastering the science of obscurity.

If PARSON DOWNS continues to improve in slugging he may be able to manage JIM SMITH himself.

The discussion of cremation continues to fire the orthodox heart. The subject ought to be killed.

ENGLAND, in abandoning the Upper Nile, will not insist on a war indemnity from the Soudanese.

IF SENATOR EVARTS' speech on silver hangs much longer, it may be necessary to resort to blue mass.

OUR Congressmen are dropping into a loose Maplesian inaccuracy of statement that should be avoided.

THE National Republican Committee ought to analyze MISS CLEVELAND's tan-colored flunkey, and ascertain if he contains any traces of campaign ammunition.

It is rumored that MARY ANDERSON handles billets doux with a pair of tongs, and turns them over to a private secretary.

It is patent to the average Republican understanding that Mr. CLEVELAND is not as obscure as he was a few years ago.

SAM JONES began his work in Chicago by trying to convert the preachers. This gives some idea of the size of his contract.

SINCE the President knocked the chip off the state's shoulder he is in great demand in that is a rather small and unimportant chip.

Remarkable Scenes.

The scene at the sample sale of the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., Fourth and Locust, are marvelous, considering the season of the year.

Only one explanation is possible to account for the crowds of eager purchasers at this establishment; it is that the reductions in prices in their Diamond, Watch, Clock, Silver Plated Ware, Lamp, Music Box, Vase and Blague Figure Departments are so great and genuine.

Do you need anything in this line? If so go now and purchase during this great sale.

The Law About Public Papers.

Referring to papers in relation to which the issue has been raised between the President and the Senate, the President in his message says:

I consider them in no proper sense as upon the files of the Government, and as great and genuine.

They are, in fact, the property of the people, and they ought to be made so. I will not, therefore, permit them to be used as a means of oppression or of any other kind of wrong.

The first general convention of the Knights of Labor was held in Philadelphia, when it was discovered that a few chafin marks in front of the word "Knights" were all that was necessary to make the name of the order sound like a name of a man.

The order does not include every trade, as there are yet several separate federations of workers in the country, and though individual members of them may be in sympathy with the order, they are not members of it.

Frederick Turner, the general secretary, is a man of the most active and original character, and was a prominent member of the first general convention.

Calhoun Lark, the slayer of Maggie Sins, dies—The Post-Dispatch.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Calhoun Lark, colored, who killed Maggie Sins on Saturday, and then, as is claimed, shot himself, died yesterday, Charles Butler, white, is still in custody. Lark having repeatedly declared that he (Butler) shot him. The woman was buried this morning, and was followed to the grave by a large number of people, who were viewed by more than a thousand people, both white and black.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Gen. Sherman.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

As a good citizen of St. Louis, I wish to enter my protest against the treatment of Gen. Sherman by the St. Louis press.

After giving up the command of the army he paid St. Louis the compliment of choosing it for a home. He left nothing of the public, wanted nothing, although no one has rendered services to the city.

He is a man who has received the homage of nearly all the potentates of the great American republic.

He is the only man who ever refused the nomination of President of the United States, when an election would have been more than probable.

He has settled here, and is a good citizen, and a common courtesy. As a good citizen, he has been unusually active. There has rarely been a convention or meeting of public interest that he has not attended and taken occasion to speak kind, able and encouraging words; and during his sojourn here no one has done more to do good than he.

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opinion from many of the "leaders" who assumed to speak for the order.

THE TIMES says: "Democrats in the House are following the bad example of the Democrats in the Senate, and are trying to force the Administration. It is not a matter of direct practical importance to the country, as they cannot do very much but growl."

THE TRIBUNE says: "Here is Mr. Morrison, who has pronounced the order of choosing the majority on the tariff question. Yet, this same Mr. Morrison, when he comes to frame a tariff bill, does not dare to make it square with free trade principles, while Mr. Randall is commending himself to his party, has to resort to the paltry subterfuge of advertising a 'tariff only for revenue.'"

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